

McGill Daily

VOL. VII, NO. 46.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1917.

PRICE TWO CENTS.



The intimate contact of the teeth with every morsel of food swallowed emphasizes the necessity of keeping them sound, clean and germ-free by the regular use of

NA-DRU-CO TOOTH PASTE

25c. a tube—at your Druggist's.

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

SOLICITING IN BARBER SHOPS.

It is a very common habit for barbers in most Barber's Shops to solicit their clients for Shampoos, Singeing, Massage or Tonics. They are without doubt "necessaries" in order to keep the face and scalp in good condition. But Potvin's Trade is composed of an intelligent body of clients who are not to be solicited. So are my instructions to my barbers not to solicit your customers for everything on The Calendar.

POTVIN'S BARBER SHOP 163 Peel, Cor. St. Catherine (Tooke's Bldg.)

HELP TO WIN THE WAR BY SUBSCRIBING TO THE VICTORY LOAN

MacKinnon, Holmes & Co., Limited, Sherbrooke, Que.
MacKinnon Steel Co., Limited, Sherbrooke, Que.

ANGLINS LIMITED CONTRACTING ENGINEERS

65 Victoria St. Montreal. Tel. Up. 2640

Estimates, Etc. Furnished upon request.

J. PENROSE ANGLIN, B.Sc. CONRAD D. HARRINGTON, B.Sc.
HAROLD C. JOHNSTON, B.A.Sc.



BORDEN'S Reindeer Coffee

Combined with Milk and Sugar. Just Add Boiling Water.

No trouble to prepare a cup of delicious, strong, fragrant coffee. 25c. tin will make 25 cups.

BORDEN MILK CO., Limited Montreal



DOMINION COAL COMPANY LIMITED

Dominion and Springhill BITUMINOUS STEAM and GAS COALS

GENERAL SALES OFFICE 112 St. James St. Montreal.

Every Man, Woman and Child in Canada can Help Win the War by Buying

VICTORY BONDS

Miltons Limited

Retail Selling Agents for

Jaegar Pure Wool

326 St. Catherine Street West (Opposite Goodwin's).

JOHN WICKENDEN SCIENCE '17 IN CAMP MEADE, MD.

Prominent Science Undergraduate With Uncle Sam's Forces.

THE 23rd ENGINEERS, CO. C.

Expects to Be in France by New Year, and Make Good at "Catches."

Co. "C," 23rd Engineers, Camp Meade, Md., Nov. 18, 1917.

Dear —, To-morrow will be a week since I enlisted with the 23rd Engineers, and so far all has gone well. I've already had two and a half days' fatigue just to get in touch with the exterior economy of the thing. I guess, but apart from that the rest of the work was a snap.

The 23rd will go to France soon—there are rumours that we will be there by New Year. There we will build the roads to the trenches with American appliances.

We will also make use of German prisoners, though we will have to capture some before we start in.

We are composed of men from all States and many colleges. Apart from a few rough necks from the West, they are a mighty fine lot of men, of strong physique, and built like men—averaging six feet in height. Many are graduates, and one feels comfortable in their company.

Camp Meade is between Washington and Annapolis, built on modern engineering lines, compact and sanitary. It has the shape of a large U—about sixty miles of road, and eight of which are concrete. The camp holds forty thousand men. It is essentially a draft camp, and as the 23rd is a volunteer regiment, I expect we will have to get out soon.

A wonderful advantage is made to the soldiers in the way of insurance. This is a new form of government control, which renders it possible for soldiers to get insured at lower rates than the regular insurance companies rates in peace times. For about seven dollars a month a soldier is insured for \$10,000, which is the limit. Most of the men take the full amount.

The uniforms are good, but I was a little out of luck, and must have mine changed; there is such a rush that confusion can not be helped entirely. We are all anxious to get over. Some of the men have queer ideas of war, and they take all pessimistic remarks more or less seriously.

Tell K. P. that the Y.M.C.A. is a great thing for us in camp. We have some amateur show every night—boxing, wrestling, or moving pictures, also religious services for all beliefs. You will have to show me what a good writer you are, as you explained a few weeks ago. Letters are welcome here. I wonder what is going on at McGill. If you think of it, send down a Daily. I will appreciate it very much.

Hoping you are progressing favorably, and the work at college.

Sincerely yours,

Pte. JOHN F. WICKENDEN.

ADDRESS TO BE GIVEN.

On Friday, the 23rd, Mr. Daniel Blumenthal, a former member of the "Reichstag," and Mayor of Colmar, will give an address on "L'Eschec de la Germanisation de l'Alsace-Lorraine," before the Alliance Francaise in the hall of the Ritz-Carlton, at 8:15 p.m. McGill students will be admitted without cards. All members of the French clubs at McGill and R.V.C., and others interested, are invited to attend.

MR. J. BRADFORD SPEAKS AT Y.W.C.A. MEETING

Well Known Community Secretary Gives Splendid Address on Social Service.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the College Y. W. C. A. was held in the Common Room of the R. V. C. Miss Goodwin, president of the Society, began with a word of prayer, and then called on Mr. Bradford, Community Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., to address the meeting.

Mr. Bradford said at the outset that he wished to bring before those present the whole question of social service, which he defined as "that form of effort which seeks to uplift and transform man's associated and community life." He distinguished between social service work undertaken from a merely humanitarian point of view, and that undertaken in the spirit of Christianity. He spoke of the great increase of interest and opportunities in this kind of work during the last few years, and attributed this increase largely to the development of social class consciousness. He cited the case of the labour unions established in order to better conditions, and to give the labourer a fair chance.

Mr. Bradford spoke at some length on the social service work of libraries in many of the larger American cities. Bands of trained story-tellers are sent out into congested neighbourhoods. These story-tellers take an armful of books with them, they gather groups of children, interest them

WHAT'S ON.

TO-DAY.
1.00 p.m.—Undergrad. Society.
8.00 p.m.—C.O.T.C. Parade.

COMING.
Nov. 23.—Smoker at Union.
Nov. 23.—Meeting of Arts Undergrad. Social Committee.

Nov. 23.—Arts '20 Class Photo.
Nov. 26.—Red Cross, R.V.C., 11 a.m.
Nov. 27.—Meeting of Annual Board. 7.30 p.m.

Nov. 27.—Red Cross, R.V.C., 11 a.m.
Nov. 27.—Glee Club Rehearsal in Union, 8 p.m.

Nov. 28.—Delta Sigma Society meeting, 2.30 p.m.
Nov. 28.—Medical Society Dance.

Nov. 23.—Red Cross, R.V.C., 4 p.m.
Nov. 29.—American Club Thanksgiving Dinner at Windsor Hotel at 8 p.m.

Nov. 30.—Red Cross, R.V.C.
Nov. 30.—Science Undergrad. Smoker.

Dec. 4.—Med. Freshman and Sophomore Dinner, Freeman's.

Dec. 7.—Arts Undergrad. Smoker.

UNION SMOKER.

The programme for the Union Smoker on Friday next is coming along in great shape, and several innovations in the line of entertainment will be introduced. Probably the greatest attraction that has ever been put on, will be the clog-dancing of "Arch." Mohr. "Arch." has always been acknowledged as the best clog dancer in this part of the country, and will undoubtedly make a great hit with the students.

The balance of the programme will be furnished by student talent, of which there appears to be an abundance this year. A definite programme will be announced in these columns to-morrow.

The "cats" have been ordered, and an abundant quantity of smokes will be on hand.

Quite a large number of the Staff have signified their intention of being present, and undoubtedly a most enjoyable evening's entertainment may be looked for.

SCIENCE GRADUATION PICTURE.

This year's class picture will be taken at Notman's Studio on Union Ave. above St. Catherine St. Should any member of the class desire a cabinet photograph in time for Christmas, he should call early at the Studio. The group picture will not be ready in time for Xmas, but will depend on how soon all the members of the class have their photos taken. The photo will cost \$1.00, which must be paid at the time of the sitting.

HOCKEY CLUB WORK-OUT.

A hockey work-out was held yesterday afternoon at the Central Y. M. C. A. A large number of the hockey squad was put through a stiff work-out under the direction of Art. Walsh, Physical Director, who has kindly consented to help the boys get in shape before they take the ice.

Quite a few of last year's players were absent, and it is hoped they will be at the Arena, Friday evening, 8 p.m., to skate, with the rest of the squad.

MED. DANCE.

Do not forget the Medical Dance on Wednesday, November 28th. Eckstein's Orchestra. The best music in Montreal. A limited number of tickets now on sale by members of the Dance Committee. Proceeds in aid of the Roumanian Red Cross. Tickets, \$3 a couple.

All up, Meds. Support the Dance! Tickets will be available to the members of the other Faculties on Friday morning.

ALBERT KELLY WRITES.

The following card has been received from Albert Kelly, Sci. '12.

Dear —, Just a line to let you know I am still kicking, although we had a pretty rough time lately. We certainly gave the Boche an awful job, though. Remember me to everybody, and send the Daily to me, if there is any this year. Poor old "Bill" Morris was killed on October 30th, also Talbot Papineau.

by the recitation of stories, and give them the books to take to their homes. Through this community social service work the influence of the library is made widespread.

Work of the same character is being done by hospitals, schools, and social settlements. There is scarcely any calling to-day through which social service cannot be rendered—"it is not the peculiar or exclusive pursuit of any group. Yet it is not a work which can be efficiently done by anyone. It can be carried on only by those who have had a special education. It requires a knowledge of "science as well as sentiment, common sense as well as conscience—more than mere sloppy sentimentality." What a beggar needs is not to have the money he asks given him, but to have an investigation of his affairs conducted in order to find out why he is begging.

Mr. Bradford, in closing, said that there were splendid opportunities in the field of social service for women with a University education, that the necessary qualification was the possession of a body, a mind, and a soul, trained to work in harmony and unison.

Miss Goodwin thanked Mr. Bradford very heartily for his interesting talk, and the meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

DR. CALDWELL PRAISED LATE PROF. MURRAY

Head of Department Rendered Tribute to Dead Predecessor.

42 YEARS A PROFESSOR.

Dr. Clark Murray Universally Loved and Respected by Colleagues at McGill.

Before delivering his lecture on "Introduction to Philosophy," yesterday afternoon, Dr. Caldwell, the head of the Department of Philosophy, asked the class to stand up in memory of the late Dr. Clark Murray, Professor Emeritus of Mental and Moral Philosophy at McGill, whose death occurred on Tuesday. Dr. Caldwell then read the following admirable tribute to the well-known teacher, a tribute which will help to show the students who did not know Dr. Murray the loss which has been suffered in his death.

I can not begin this lecture to-day before the first Philosophy class I have met since learning of the death of my honoured predecessor, without at least a few words expressive of our sense, here and now, of the value of Professor Clark Murray's long service to the cause of truth, and to McGill University, and its entire constituency.

To many of you who sit before me to-day in this "Introduction to Philosophy," the name and the personality of the late Dr. Clark Murray may be probably, for different reasons, be unknown. You have, many of you, but very recently joined our community of Montreal, although there are among you, to my knowledge, at least some whose fathers and whose friends can speak to you, and will speak to you of the wonderful personality of the Emeritus Professor of Philosophy of this department, and of this University.

As our newspapers inform you all to-day, Dr. Clark Murray died yesterday at the age of eighty-two, after having been the Professor of Philosophy here for thirty-one years. And before that he had been the professor at Queen's for ten years. Truly a remarkable record. It is your positive duty, Ladies and Gentlemen, with reverence and with gratitude, anything and everything that is being said, or that may hereafter be said, about the life and work of that noted teacher of Philosophy, that noted Canadian of the last half of the nineteenth century, Dr. J. Clark Murray.

Clark Murray was one of the honoured men, and among these one of the most honoured and the most remarkable, who came years ago from the old world, or from the older portions of this continent, to hand on the torch of human learning, to help to keep alight the light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world. He represented here, and on this continent, and—by his books—over a wider area still, the great subject of Philosophy, that mood of mind, that fundamental human discipline on which our entire civil polity, our very civilization itself, ultimately repose. And, as we now elastically repose, whether you students are now reaping, whether you know it or not, some of the benefits that have accrued to McGill and to Montreal, and to Canada, through the work in particular to-day, of the late Professor Clark Murray, and of course of others who were his colleagues and associates in the memorable decades, about 1900, when McGill was slowly, but surely, and impressively, laying the foundation stones of its present importance and greatness. (Continued on Page 4.)

INTERESTING LETTER RECEIVED FROM GRAD.

Meets Many McGill Men in England.

The following is a letter received from Geo. H. Hodgson, Science '16, who is now in England.

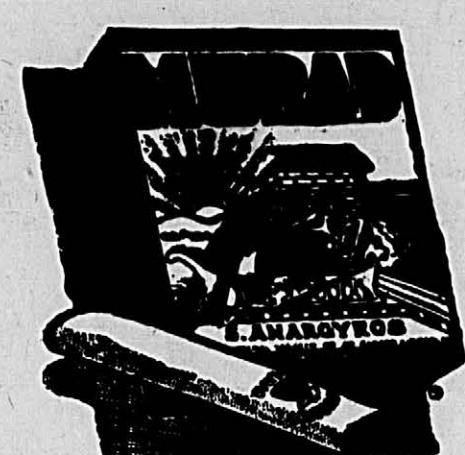
Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1917.
Dear —, That first package of Dailies arrived several days ago. Thanks very much for them, they have been most interesting.

It must be six months since last I wrote you a few lines, that is all I ever do write anyone—"a few lines"; but during that time many things have happened to this little fellow, and in one way or another he has been kept pretty busy.

In June I had a very nice trip in a machine from here up to the north of Scotland, stopping a few days at Hull and Dundee on the way up. The rest of my time has been spent here mostly. We have been very fortunate in getting plenty of leave of late, and as a result have paid London a visit or two—per month. It is just the same as ever, and you run into old McGill boys everywhere, I could go ahead and name a hundred or so I have seen during the summer. Wasn't it tough luck about poor old Dave Williamson? He certainly was one of the best, and his loss will be sorely felt by his many friends, both at McGill and elsewhere.

Drop us a line some time soon, and give my best to the rest of the crowd.

MURAD CIGARETTES



Everywhere—Why?

"Quality Tells"

Drink GURD'S Drinks

"They satisfy."

GURD'S GINGER ALE—The Basic Beverage upon the reputation of which the "House of Gurd" has been built to such large proportions.

GURD'S CALEDONIA WATER—The Select Table Water.

GURD'S DRY-GINGER ALE—The Select Success of the most Select Social Seasons.

Ask for Gurd's Drinks at "The Union," "The Club," "The Fraternity," and from "Your Home Purveyor."



Horlick's Malted Milk

Safe Milk For Infants & Invalids

Quick Lunch: Home or Office

Keep Horlick's Always on Hand

A Nutritious Diet for All Ages

The Riordon Pulp and Paper Co., LIMITED

Bleached Sulphite Pulp Unbleached Sulphite Pulp Lumber

Head Office Montreal

Hawkesbury, Ont. Calumet, Que.
Merritton, Ont. St. Jovite, Que.
Haileybury, Ont. Annonciation, Que.

ROOFING SUPPLIES

Felt, Pitch, Gravel, Coal Tar, Slate, Gutters, Conductors and Fittings, Ready Roofings. Large stock, prompt delivery. Reasonable prices.

GEO. W. REED & CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL



Discount on Leather Goods to Students

338 Notre Dame Street West, MONTREAL, Can. (Near McGill Street)

Christmas Greeting Cards.

Let the card, which will be the dumb messenger of your greetings this year, be a true representation of your feelings.

It is no trouble to select from our stock the missive you desire, the selection being so complete as to suit all requirements.

Mappin & Webb

CANADA LIMITED

353 St. Catherine Street, W. Montreal.

McGill Daily

THE ONLY COLLEGE DAILY IN CANADA.

The Official Organ of the Students' Society of McGill University.

Published Every Day Except Sunday by
THE STUDENTS' COUNCIL.

Editorial Department Up. 452.
Business Department Up. 452.
Advertising Department Main 2662.

President.
K. F. Tolson, '18.

Editor-in-Chief—A. S. Noad, '19. Managing Editor—A. I. Smith, '19.
Circulation Manager—F. W. Almond.

News Board.
H. A. Aylen, '19. E. S. Mills, '19. H. C. Cassidy, '20.

Associate Editors.
R. DeWitt Scott, '18. J. L. O'Brien, '20. C. W. Kilgour, '18.
J. R. Dunbar, '20. N. Vineberg, '20. D. Rothschild, '19.
O. Klneberg, '18. N. B. Freedman, '20. J. W. Smith, '21.
B. Usher, '19. Grant Smart, '19. A. Davis, '19.
C. B. Smith, '20. H. Lipsey, '19. S. G. Elliot, '22.
J. E. Lloyd, '19. J. R. Ritchie, '19. A. D. McGibbon, '19.
B. N. Holtham, '19. W. M. Bourke, '20. H. R. Cromwell, '20.
W. A. Murray, '20. J. C. McClure, '20. R. J. Clark, '19.
E. A. Carter, '20.

REPORTERS.
K. Livingstone, '21. T. Boyce, '21. G. H. Phillimore, '21.
C. Franklin, '21. A. J. Feldstein, '21. S. Dworkin, '21.
G. G. Layton, '21. W. G. Boronow, '21. A. Decter, '21.
H. Clapham, '20. J. S. G. Shotwell, '21. B. Hyams, '21.

Alumni Editor.
H. R. Morgan, B.A.

ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE STAFF.

Miss E. I. Duff, '19, Editor.
Miss F. Hauser, '19, Asst. Editor.

REPORTERS.
M. Young, '19; A. Sharples, '21. L. Macdonald, '19; L. Roston, '20;
E. Monk, '19; M. Macnaughton, '19. R. Rogers, '19.

REGARDING NOMINATIONS.

It is our privilege at McGill to decide upon and elect those who represent us in the various college offices. Too often, however, we give very little thought to this important matter. One of our classmates rushes up as a professor is about to begin his lecture, shoves a pen into our hand, and places before us a nomination sheet bearing a number of names. We glance over it, see a few names, which are familiar to us, then sign our name to it. We, in the majority of cases, give practically no thought to the ability of the man to fulfill the office to which he is being nominated.

Again we find ourselves voting this way and that, not because we have thought over the matter carefully, but because some one else is voting a certain way. Sometimes we know the man we are electing, sometimes we do not. It makes no difference, so and so knows him, he is voting for him, and so and so is a pretty level-headed chap, so I will vote for him also.

Sometimes too, we find that one of our best friends has been nominated for a position. He is to run against some other man whom we do not know personally, but whom we know to be a very capable man for the position. It is human nature that we should wish to vote for our friend, even if he won't make such a capable official. But shall we do so? Are we, by voting for him, furthering the interests of our class or our faculty? Are we not rather, trying to further our own interests?

The manager of, let us say, a football team, sets about picking his team. He does not get a list of all the men who play football, read it over, and choose fourteen of his best friends therefrom. He posts a notice that all men who wish to try for a position on the team must be out at a certain time. Then he lines them up, and as they play, chooses for his team those men whose plays mark them as capable men. That is just the way we want each voter to do. Let him get acquainted with the nominees in some way or another, find out what their abilities are in the line of work to which they are candidates, and vote for that man he honestly thinks will fill the office most successfully.

This is especially applicable to the men of the freshman year. Go out to as many University functions and activities as you can attend without seriously affecting your academic work. Be congenial, and you will get to know the men, not only of your class, but also those of the other classes in your Faculty. You will then be in a position to nominate and elect the men who are best fitted to represent your year, faculty and Alma Mater as well.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

We wish to remind certain students and others that talking aloud in the library is absolutely prohibited. In the vicinity of one desk yesterday afternoon an almost continual conversation was carried on in very audible whispers. This practice is exceedingly annoying to those who are attempting to concentrate on their work, and it is to be hoped that those in charge of the library will deal severely with the offenders in future.

"BACK TO THE SOIL."

Can men be induced to go onto the land? Is there anything in the slogan "Back to the Soil"? The importance of the question is very evident just now. The old lands of Eastern Canada need renewed fertility, and the new lands of the West hold unknown possibilities. It would seem that the needs at this time point toward big agricultural possibilities for Canada. Yet it has been said that men will not be induced to go back to the land. Is this true?

In the United States the diminishing fertility of the Eastern lands, and the increasing demand for food supplies forced this problem of cultivation upon the people some time ago. A Department of Agriculture was established at Washington for the purpose of experimenting, demonstrating, and instructing in scientific methods of farming. State Agricultural Colleges were founded which gave free instruction to the youth of the State in Agriculture. Later the State Colleges offered extension courses to farmers, agricultural courses were established in High Schools, farmers' organizations were founded, co-operative stores, Government creameries, etc. Recently in one State at least county agents have been appointed as advisors to the farmers. This county agent also has charge of boys' pottery, an easy matter to teach scientific farming to an old-fashioned, uneducated farmer, but this programme has made a big difference. The most important result is the growing tendency of country boys to take up agriculture rather than other more right.

In this part of the country Macdonald College is the pioneer in this work. The free tuition offered to farmers' sons of the Province, and financial aid rendered to all men taking agriculture show an appreciation of the problem. If these people who are told to farm, could replace their mental picture of an ignorant "drugging" "hayseed" by that of the up-to-date, scientific farmer, they would be more likely to say, "Back to the soil is

CEMENT SHIPS.

It is announced that a shipbuilding firm situated somewhere on the Atlantic coast, has succeeded in constructing a seaworthy vessel of concrete, with steel reinforcements, of 3,000 tons displacement. Another, at the same yard, of 4,000 tons burden, is said to be similarly completed.

Molds similar to those used by Mr. Edison in making "one-piece" houses have been utilized. The vessels are said to be capable of withstanding rough usage, are fireproof, lighter than wood, and are very strong structurally. The rigidity of concrete boats has heretofore been regarded as a vital handicap, but it is now said that the cement shipbuilders have discovered a method of treating the cement chemically so that it is flexible. As these vessels can be built within three months of the placing of a form, the project is somewhat inviting, other factors being satisfactory. —Rochester (N.Y.), Democrat.

crowded occupations. In this part of the country Macdonald College is the pioneer in this work. The free tuition offered to farmers' sons of the Province, and financial aid rendered to all men taking agriculture show an appreciation of the problem. If these people who are told to farm, could replace their mental picture of an ignorant "drugging" "hayseed" by that of the up-to-date, scientific farmer, they would be more likely to say, "Back to the soil is

R. V. C. NOTES.

The McGill Conservatorium of Music will give its first orchestral concert on Thursday, December 6th, instead of on the 13th of the month, as had been previously arranged. This will be a students' concert, and admission will be by invitation, as usual. Programmes can be had for ten cents, the proceeds from the sale to be used for patriotic purposes.

There will be an important meeting of the R. V. C. Undergraduate Society to-day, at one o'clock. Purpose: To discuss whether a Gym. Demonstration shall be undertaken this year or not.

PARTIALS.

The fee of the Partial Society is \$1.00. Will all Partialists kindly give this fee to the treasurer, Miss O. Dyke, at once!

TENNYSON.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of Tennyson's death passed last month, almost without exciting the notice of anyone. Among the many absorbing interests of the day, however, some admirers of the poet have doubtless thought it worth while to consider his works, and the qualities that made their author pre-eminent during his lifetime; secondly, why his works fell into considerable neglect and disrepute after his decease; thirdly, whether there is likely to be a Tennysonian revival in the future.

The answer to the first is not hard to find. Tennyson owed his ascendancy in part to the exquisite music of his verse, in part to the representative character of his thought, in part to the sensibility of his emotions. One searches his work in vain for a false quantity or a defective assonance, while as a writer of blank verse none, save Milton only, can compare with him. Many of his phrases impress themselves inexpressibly upon the mind, and constantly recur to the consciousness like the strains of haunting melody—such as the lines:

"The moan of doves in immemorial elms,
And murmuring of innumerable bees."

But splendour of phraseology alone would not have given Tennyson his primacy. It was the contents of his poems, as well as their form, that appealed to the cultivated public. Tennyson more than any other writer of his day, interpreted the Victorian age to itself. It was an age of rapid change and palpable transition; and Tennyson was keenly sensitive to all the movements of the time. He took an absorbed interest in current politics; he sympathized with social reform; he kept in close touch with the new science, and, in particular, seized with quick comprehension and eager welcome the novel (and at first appearance) disquieting doctrine of evolution; he was profoundly religious, and he recognized the necessity, both for himself and for his generation, of reconciling, if possible, the new knowledge with the old faith.

But will he live; or will the comparative neglect and indifference with which he has been regarded during the past quarter of a century continue to be his lot during the present and subsequent generations? There can be no doubt that at the time of his death he had lost touch with the world. He was old and weary; the confidence of "Ulysses" and the optimism of "Locksley Hall" had given place to the apprehension of "Locksley Hall Sixty Years After" and the gloom of "Despair." In an age wholly democratic he remained invincibly aristocratic. Among a people rapidly drifting towards Socialism he clung to the principles of mid-Victorian individualism. From the new cosmopolitanism he held aloof, firm in his patriotism and his insularity. Even the philosophic and religious conflict in which he had played so noble and so prominent a part was moving away from the fields with which he was familiar, and was being carried into regions unrealized by his imagination. And even his epic and descriptive verse fell out of public favour, with the appearance of the shapeless and cacophonous Impassionedism which claims to be the authentic Georgian poetry.

Nevertheless, though the vogue of Tennyson has waned, and though it is improbable that he will ever be restored to that place of prominence which he held in his lifetime, yet it is certain that his cult will be revived and that his essential greatness will receive enduring recognition.

He will survive, first, as a permanent memorial of the age whose dominant intellectual and moral characteristics he so perfectly depicted.

No historian of nineteenth century thought will be able to ignore him, for, as Jowett once said of him, his poetry has in it "an element of philosophy more to be considered than any regular philosophy in England." He will survive, secondly, as the writer of some of the most exquisite lyrics in the language. And he will survive, finally and pre-eminently, for his religious quality.—Adapted from the Spectator.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

Ten years ago there was a widespread tendency to regard Diaz as a great statesman who had civilized Mexico. We see now that he was nothing of the kind. Yet he was a clever and bold man, and, especially in his youth, had as adventurous a career as any Indian and the "sacred" or boss of Oaxaca. In 1854 he "went into politics," that is to say, he joined the insurgents, who were in arms against the Dictator Santa Anna, for in Mexico, then as now, active politics and civil war were indistinguishable. We give a description of the typical Mexican army, from the "Spectator":

"Every Mexican armed force consists of two elements—the directing body of fighting politicians, or more brigands, and the rank and file of Indians who are pressed into service. Every political party has at one time or another promised to give up the

leva (i.e. levy), of Indians, and replace it by a fair conscription, but no party has ever kept the promise. The Indians are too broken, too cowed, too torpid, and too divided to resist. They submit, and their women come forth to forage, cook, carry burdens, and provide the only army service which Mexican armies have possessed. A Mexican army is, in fact, a temporary artificial tribe which camps or marches with its swarm of women and children. So long as they are paid and fed, these Indians obey and show a good deal of passive courage. When not paid or fed they desert. They pass over in masses from the losing to the winning chief. A Mexican victory usually meant the incorporation of the mass of the beaten side in the ranks of the victorious army. The directing element of the beaten side, the officers, were shot wholesale after the battle. With such soldiers actions tended to be fought at very long ranges, and the result was reached through desertion, and not by blows. The Mexican of all shades can fight fiercely in certain circumstances, or when his passions are aroused. But he fights best behind stone walls, or in trenches, where his Indian passivity enables him to endure much hammering without a sense of excessive strain on the nerves. As for passion: what passion can a pressed Indian feel for conquering political generals and political terms which are to him meaningless?"

Diaz soon showed himself a daring and tactful leader of Indian levies. With the hillmen of Oaxaca at his back he became the most prominent figure in Southern Mexico. When Napoleon III. embarked on his mad Mexican adventure in 1862, and sent a few thousand troops to Vera Cruz, Diaz, together with Diaz, took up arms against the invader. Diaz was taken prisoner twice, escaped, raised fresh armies, and cleared the French and their Austrian helpers out of the

country. He had been too successful a general to be trusted by his old leader Juarez, who was recognized as President throughout the country. He prudently resigned his commission, and, like Cortez, returned to his farm. Nothing could illustrate better the curious individualism of Mexican politics than the failure of Juarez and Diaz to co-operate in peace, as they had done in war. When the time came for a new presidential election, and Juarez, defying the Constitution, as every Mexican President has done, caused himself to be re-elected, Diaz headed a revolt. He failed to overthrow the old President, who retained office until his death in 1872. In 1877 Diaz was elected President, and remained so until 1911, with the exception of four years.

Diaz's long continuance in power was due first to the love the army had for him; he had not shot the officers he conquered, he insisted on regular payment for the army, he recruited a successful mounted police force to stop brigandage, he came to terms with the U. S., and was recognized as President by this country.

He induced capitalists of America and Europe to take up concessions for public works in Mexico; foreign money poured in to provide railways, harbours, a great drainage scheme for the valley around the capital, and to work the mineral deposits. He pledged the credit of his country rashly, but complaints against this passed unheeded, owing to the greater amount of employment for the natives and the improvement of trade owing to the opening of railways. In 1879 he had a whole batch of influential conspirators at Vera Cruz shot without trial, and never needed to repeat the lesson. Mexico became so quiet and orderly, and its finances seemed so sound, that the world at large began to look at the Republic under Diaz as a settled and civilized state. That, as we now see, was an illusion. The money classes benefited by his

rule, but the mass of the people suffered. Diaz was guilty of a great crime in enslaving the Yaqui Indians and sending them to the pestilential plantations of Yucatan. His fall was not due to public indignation at his despotism. Madero spent \$250,000 to make a re-

volution when Diaz had lost his grip of affairs, and was wearied with years. In all essentials, the Mexican people remain as destitute of a true national spirit as when Diaz began to govern them. His system perished with his fall in 1911, and Mexico reverted to the anarchy from which he had begun to extract her.

OFFICIAL PROSPECTUS

The Proceeds of this Loan will be used for War purposes only, and will be spent wholly in Canada

The MINISTER OF FINANCE offers for Public Subscription

Canada's Victory Loan

Issue of

\$150,000,000. 5½% Gold Bonds

Bearing interest from December 1st, 1917, and offered in three maturities, the choice of which is optional with the subscriber, as follows:

5 year Bonds due December 1st, 1922
10 year Bonds due December 1st, 1927
20 year Bonds due December 1st, 1937

This Loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest are a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The amount of this issue is \$150,000,000, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds of previous issues. The Minister of Finance, however, reserves the right to allot the whole or any part of the amount subscribed in excess of \$150,000,000.

Principal and interest payable in Gold
Denominations: \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000

Subscriptions must be in sums of \$50 or multiples thereof.

Principal payable without charge at the Office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the Office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Victoria.

Bearer or Registered Bonds

Bonds may be registered as to principal or as to principal and interest.

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable, or payable to bearer, in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued after allotment in exchange for provisional receipts. When these scrip certificates have been paid in full, and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer, or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of interim certificates and of definitive bonds will be made through the Chartered Banks.

Bearer bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$50., \$100., \$500., and \$1,000. and may be registered as to principal only. Fully registered bonds, the interest on which is paid direct to the owner by Government cheque, will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 or any authorized multiple of \$5,000.

Subject to the payment of 25 cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons, will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons, at any time, on application to the Minister of Finance.

Surrender of Bonds

Holders of Dominion of Canada Debenture Stock, due October 1st, 1919, and of bonds of the three preceding Dominion of Canada War Loan Issues, have the privilege of surrendering their bonds in part payment for subscriptions to bonds of this issue, under the following conditions:—

Debenture Stock, due October 1st, 1919, at Par and Accrued Interest.

War Loan Bonds, due December 1st, 1925, at 97½ and Accrued Interest.

(The above will be accepted in part payment for bonds of any of the three maturities of this issue.)

War Loan Bonds, due October 1st, 1931, at 97½ and Accrued Interest.

War Loan Bonds, due March 1st, 1937, at 96 and Accrued Interest.

(These will be accepted in part payment for bonds of the 1937 maturity ONLY of this issue.)

Bonds of the various maturities of this issue will, in the event of future issues of like maturity, or longer, made by the Government, other than issues made abroad, be accepted at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscription to such issues.

Issue Price Par

Free from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

Payment to be made as follows:

10% on December 1st, 1917 20% on March 1st, 1918
10% on January 2nd, 1918 20% on April 1st, 1918
20% on February 1st, 1918 20% on May 1st, 1918
A full year's interest will be paid on 1st June, 1918

The Bonds therefore give a net interest yield to the investor of about:

5.61% on the 20 year Bonds
5.68% on the 10 year Bonds
5.81% on the 5 year Bonds

All payments are to be made to a Chartered Bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture, and the allotment to cancellation. Subscriptions accompanied by a deposit of 10% of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a Chartered Bank. Any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank will forward subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied toward payment of the amount due on the January instalment.

Subscriptions may be paid in full on January 2nd, 1918, or on any instalment due date thereafter under discount at the rate of 5½% per annum. Under this provision payments of the balance of subscriptions may be made as follows:

If paid on January 2nd, 1918, at the rate of 89.10795 per \$100.
If paid on February 1st, 1918, at the rate of 79.46959 per \$100.
If paid on March 1st, 1918, at the rate of 59.72274 per \$100.
If paid on April 1st, 1918, at the rate of 39.90959 per \$100.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank, or from any Victory Loan Committee, or member thereof.

The books of the Loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of this issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Subscription Lists will close on or before December 1st, 1917.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, November 12th, 1917.

Lend to your Country

All Canada is your Security

"The man, be he rich or poor, is little to be envied, who at this supreme moment fails to bring forward his savings for the security of his country."



\$15 to \$40

Campbell's Clothing

Keep
in touch
with comfort
in cold weather
Get an
Ulster--
The Best
Coat
for Walking
or Driving
Wm. McLaughlin
Regd.
21 McGill College Ave.



The Royal Military College of Canada.

There are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instruction in all branches of military science to the sons of Officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

While the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years in three terms of 9½ months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras is about \$800. The annual competition for admission to the College, takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the college in Kingston, Ont.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont., or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

YOUR PRESCRIPTION OUR ACCURACY

Quality is one thing, accuracy another. The best of drugs, perfectly put together may prove a harm rather than a help. We guard the accuracy of all our prescriptions. Our weighing and measuring utensils are of the highest type of perfection, always accurately adjusted, and always carefully manipulated. If you want accuracy, we can put it into your prescription.

O. E. FANNEY
Dispensing Chemist
870 Sherbrooke St. West, MONTREAL

VENUS 10¢ PENCIL

THE perfection of pencil quality—unequaled for smoothness, uniformity of grading and durability.

17 black degrees from 6B softest to 9H hardest, and hard and medium (indellible) copying.

Look for the distinctive VENUS finish!

FREE!

This trial box with five VENUS Drawing Pencils, one VENUS Eraser sent free. Write for it.

American Lead Pencil Co.
215 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
Dept. D, 24
Try the VENUS Eraser, too. Made in 12 sizes. \$2.00 per box.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

DEPARTMENT OF COLONIZATION, MINES AND FISHERIES.

The chief minerals of the Province of Quebec are Asbestos, Chromite, Copper, Iron, Gold, Molybdenite, Phosphate, Mica, Graphite, Ornamental and Building Stone, Clays, Etc.

The Mining Law gives absolute security of Title and is very favourable to the Prospector.

MINERS' CERTIFICATES.

First of all, obtain a miner's certificate, from the Department in Quebec, or from the nearest agent. The price of this certificate is \$10.00, and it is valid until the first of January following. This certificate gives the right to prospect on public lands and on private lands, on which the mineral rights belong to the Crown.

The holder of this certificate may stake mining claims to the extent of 200 acres.

WORKING CONDITIONS.

During the first six months following the staking of the claim, work on it must be performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days of eight hours.

SIX MONTHS AFTER STAKING.

At the expiration of six months from the date of the staking, the prospector, to retain his rights, must take out a mining license.

MINING LICENSE.

The mining license may cover 40 to 200 acres in unsurveyed territory. The price of this license is Fifty Cents an acre per year, and a fee of \$10.00 on issue. It is valid for one year, and is renewable on the same terms, on producing an affidavit that during the year work has been performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days' labor on each forty acres.

MINING CONCESSION.

Notwithstanding the above, a mining concession may be acquired at any time at the rate of \$5.00 an acre for SUPERIOR METALS, and \$3.00 an acre for INFERIOR MINERALS.

The attention of prospectors is specially called to the territory in the North-Western part of the Province of Quebec, north of the height of land where important mineralized belts are known to exist.

PROVINCIAL LABORATORY.

Special arrangements have been made with the POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL of LAVAL UNIVERSITY, 228 ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL, for the analysis of mineral at very reduced rates for the benefit of miners and prospectors in the Province of Quebec. The well equipped laboratories of this institution and its trained chemists ensure results of undoubted integrity and reliability.

The Bureau of Mines at Quebec will give all the information desired in connection with the mines and mineral resources of the Province, on application addressed to

HONORE MERCIER,
Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Quebec

Wm. NOTMAN AND SON
CLASS PHOTOGRAPHERS

Medicine, Arts, Science, Law, MacDonald College and Co-operative Theological Colleges.

1917

SPECIAL RATES TO STUDENTS. STUDIOS, 471 UNION AVENUE.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Lafleur, MacDougall, Macfarlane & Barclay

Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors.

ROYAL TRUST BUILDING.

Eug. Lafleur, K.C.; G. W. MacDougall, K.C.; Lawrence Macfarlane, K.C.; George Barclay, William B. Scott, Hon. Adrian K. Huggesson.

Atwater, Surveyer & Bond ADVOCATES

GUARDIAN BLDG., 160 St. James St.

Albert W. Atwater, K.C., Consulting Counsel for the City of Montreal.

William L. Bond, K.C.

E. Fahre Surveyor, K.C.

E. G. T. Penny. Lucien Beaugregard.

Bercovitch, Lafontaine and Gordon

Advocates, etc.

260 St. James Street

Bank of Toronto Building.

Phone Main 5100 & 5101

Fleet, Falconer, Phelan and Bovey

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

157 ST. JAMES STREET.

Foster, Martin, Mann, McKinnon, Hackett and Mulvena

Advocates and Barristers

TELEPHONES MAIN 4997-4998

G. G. Foster, K.C. C. G. McKinnon, K.C.

J. E. Martin, K.C. J. T. Hackett

J. A. Mann, K.C. H. R. Mulvena

F. P. Brals.

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, 2 PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL

Geoffrion, Geoffrion and Prud'homme

Advocates, etc.

MAISONNEUVE BUILDING, NO. 97 ST. JAMES STREET.

VICTOR GEOFFRION, K.C.

AIME GEOFFRION, K.C.

J. ALEX. PRUD'HOMME, L.L.L.

McGibbon, Casgrain, Mitchell & Casgrain

V. E. Mitchell, K.C.; A. Chase-Casgrain, K.C.; Errol M. McDougall, J. J. Casgrain; Gilbert S. Stairs; Pierre P. Casgrain.

Meredith, Holden, Hague, Shaughnessy and Heward

Barristers and Solicitors, Merchants Bank Building.

F. E. Meredith, K.C.; A. R. Holden, K.C.; H. J. Hague, K.C.; Hon. W. J. Shaughnessy, C. G. Heward, P. A. Badaeux, C. S. Campbell, K.C., Counsel.

Brown, Montgomery and McMichael

Advocates, Baristers, etc.

Albert J. Brown, K.C. Geo. H. Montgomery, K.C. Robert C. McMichael, K.C. Warwick F. Chipman, K.C. Renée O. McMurtry Walter R. L. Shanks E. Stuart McDougall Daniel P. Gilmer Gerald A. Goughlin Frank B. Common

MISS M. POOLE

Recognized headquarters for

McGILL TEXT BOOKS

LOOSE LEAF BOOKS

FOUNTAIN PENS

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, etc

GOOD SPORTSMAN—GOOD SOLDIER.

By Second Lieutenant Decoin.

The Most Moving Olympic Sports—Concerning the Interest of Being a Sportsman in Order to Become a Brilliant Soldier—The Sportsman is Not Sick and is Ignorant of Fatigue.

(All sportsmen know the champion swimmer, Henry Decoin, who represented France at the Olympic Games in London and in Stockholm. He represents us to-day in the trenches, and is obtaining there the successes to which he was accustomed as sportsman. A private at the beginning of the war, he has become Second Lieutenant of Zouaves, proposed for appointment as Lieutenant, and his "Croix de Guerre" bears four citations. Four citations in a crack regiment like the Zouaves prove that heroic acts he to whom they have been granted has been able to accomplish. We are happy to publish this article, written in the trenches, for the readers of "La Vie au Grand Air." The French champion shows what fine sport the war is and how necessary it is to be a sportsman in order to shine in the war.)

Trenches at N—, April, 1916.

Who was it who said that the Olympic Games of 1916 would not take place? By what aberration could the reality be thus disguised? What, then, do they want, those who maintain this untruth? Let us open our eyes and look: the Olympic Games, the real, the grandiose ones, are taking place at this very moment with intense furia. The peoples of the world have poured out on to the immense stadium the cream of their race, in order to obtain the final victory. And what a victory! What a reward! The result posted up on the notice board will be the Liberty of the Nations, the liberation of the country, the vengeance of our brothers who died as heroes. Such are the prizes, such is the end. It is necessary that all of us, who make up the great sportive family, should know what we have given to our France, what our muscles, our lungs and our hearts have given in efforts for the great cause. It is essential to know this, in order to understand what France, if it had been a thoroughly sporting country, could have given. We must speak out. He who, knowing, kept silence, would be greatly culpable.

Let us cast a look towards the devastated plains, and plausibly admire all the rude wooden crosses on which are inscribed in black letters the names of our sportsmen who died on the field of honor. What a list! Do not let us count them, but let us contemplate these graves in silence and salute these dead in silence and without weeping, for fear they should see our tears.

The great epoch in which we are living should make all understand what is necessary. The war is not a "judgment of God." Force alone primes everything in it. Right, Justice, Truth, are only moral elements. Let us reply to the smashing blow of "Kolossal Germania!" by another smashing blow, but dealt better, and which will not fall foul. It is essential that, after this war, athletics should have become a part of our national habits. We must have a new France! A France which can maintain the reputation which she will have acquired during this campaign. "Everything for the young" must be the absolute motto.

You, of the rear, you, the veterans, it is for you, immediately, to prepare untiringly by tenacious and incessant propaganda, these sporting generations to come. It is for you to profit by the noble lessons which have been given you by the great French athletes who have died for their country.

To form the young generations, that is the duty which you have to perform. It is a magnificent task. What now exists is the necessity to build up strong men, supple and hard. See that, on our return, we find a second France, still more vigorous, still more healthy. A truce to speechmaking! Let us have action! Get to work, begin manufacture. And while we are fighting, while so many of us are watering with our blood the furrows of a mother country which will come out of the fight more beautiful, stronger, give to us combatants the consolation of thinking that we are not fighting in vain, and that a new generation of strength and of power is being prepared to continue our work if necessary. Let France always be the Great Army, the Great Family that nothing, up till now, has been able to destroy.

What wonderful pages we shall be able to write after this formidable war! And what a joy for us to see, to be able to see for ourselves, how right we were in wishing for a sporting France! The future is ours. Our struggles are over, sports have stood the test. We shall be able to act. All those people who looked upon us as acrobats, as members of a travelling show, are now sorry they did not listen to us. Let us profit by the lesson, and do not let us rest. Let all those who, like us, have been at the front for twenty months, repeat what they have seen. Examples are not lacking, they are all characteristic.

Recalling sincerely what I have actually had under my own eyes, I would not like to be reproached with generalizing. No, there or elsewhere, I observe such and such a thing. I am convinced that everywhere, on any part of the front whatsoever, my impression would have been the same. I appeal to all my comrades in sport, who to-day are fighting, to say if this is not so.

I have taken part in a good many "affairs," and I have always noticed the men. I have seen much and noticed much. I have incessantly concentrated myself on attaining in my unit, not number, but value. This value, I have only been able to find in those who follow sports. This is a fact. And this fact has not been repeated twice, ten times, but a hundred times, under all circumstances, without exception.

In attacking, in a surprise party, it is necessary — and this is an absolute rule — to possess trained men. He who went in for sports has long wind and is never afraid. Fear—if I may be allowed this metaphor — is the heart which is not working. He who has "gone in for" athletics actively, who has fought, is always the better soldier. His heart is well hung, and he has enormous confidence in himself.

When the parapet has to be climb-

ed he will be the first over; when the barbed wire entanglements have to be crossed he will be the first; when the troops reach the enemy trench, he will be the first. In bayonet fighting, he will be the fiercest, the most energetic, and he will finally be the first to reach the aim assigned, with a heart which will work regularly and a smile on his lips. That is the sportsman.

Now let us look at the man of sedentary habits: this is the young man who has never "gone in for" sports. It is he who cannot bear to see a boxing match because the sight of blood makes him feel ill, it is he who humps into a taxi to go from the Opera to the Madeleine, and he who never learned to swim because his family was afraid he might be drowned. What a lot we know of this type, who considered us like animals before August 2, 1914.

In war, he is the well disciplined, patriotic soldier, who tried to do well, but who, at the end of three months' campaigning, will have serious lung trouble and will cough the whole time. It is he who never dares to look at the opposite trench and who goes out to the assault with the certitude of being killed. Finally, it is he who, thanks to superb hand-writing, may finish up as a clerk in some office or other of the rear.

Let us admit the first, and do not let us despise the second. The former, the sportsman, performs his duty as a warrior very naturally. It is his life, the life in the open air. It is the combat, it is battle. He would be supremely fitted for all these physical exercises. He must have activity. He arrived at the front splendidly armed. He does not suffer; he lives.

The other, on the contrary, is very much handicapped. He suffers horribly. He has never made such efforts. Some of them who are gifted, develop, and end by following along. But cast a look into our hospitals: the wounded not taken into consideration; count among the sick cases, the number of sportsmen. It is nil. The sportsman is not sick. He is either wounded or killed. That's all there is to it.

One of the most terrible scourges of the war is alcoholism. There, again, the sportsman retains his advantage; he doesn't drink; he has a strong will. He does not need to seek his energy in the bottom of a tankard! When resting, the sportsman is not afraid of the "blues."

Now let us leave the battle for an instant, and go to the rear, to rest. There, with the exception of a few exiles and reviews, the men are left to themselves. For sixteen hours out of twenty-four, they have practically nothing to do. It is the most harmful time for the moral of the soldier.

The sportsman has already discovered the means of obtaining a punch-ball, boxing gloves. He organizes running races, jumping competitions, and considers throwing the grenade as a real sport. He keeps himself "fit," he tires himself out, he doesn't think. Time passes, and his moral is always carefully balanced. This man is happy. He is gay, he breathes, he devours his food. For him, the whole week is one perpetual Sunday.

As for the other one, the sedentary man, he sleeps on an average twelve hours out of twenty-four, writes fifteen letters of lamentations a day and thinks for the rest of the time. He only thinks of his last will and testament. He has the "blues." He barely eats anything. He is sad.

And how many other examples! Let us return to the firing line: In April, 1915, in Belgium, at L—, We arrived in autobus, at midday. At one o'clock we were in an engagement. The Huns had broken through on a length of four kilometres, thanks to the asphyxiating gases which they sent over our lines for the first time. They were — Briefly, we were two battalions — of Zouaves. We go forward with order to reach a certain point where we are to mass together, and by an audacious and energetic counter attack, push back with our little "zou-zou" this whole horde of enemies. A terrible approach march under artillery and mitrailleuse fire. The noise is fantastic. The soil quivers as if moved by an earthquake. Bitter and thick smoke catches at our throats. We make the best possible use of the ground, we advance by successive bounds. Extraordinary physical effort. At our departure, my section had

BATTALION ORDERS, NO. 12,

by

Lieut.-Col. Robert Starke, O.C., McGill University Cont., C.O.T.C.

Montreal, Nov. 20, 1917.

1.—Parades.

The Battalion will parade as follows during the week ending Nov. 24th, 1917:

Thursday, Nov. 22— Battalion, 8.00 p.m.

Saturday, Nov. 24 — Battalion, 3.00 p.m.

2.—Detail.

To be Orderly Officer for week ending Nov. 24: Lieut. H. C. Hojel.

Next for duty— Lieut. W. R. Brown.

To be Battalion Orderly Sergeant for week ending Nov. 24:— Sergt. W. J. O. Scott.

Next for duty:—Sergt. O. F. Hunter.

J. C. SIMPSON, Captain, Adjutant, McGill Cont., C. O. T. C.

TORONTO IN THE WAR.

The University of Toronto certainly has entered wholeheartedly into the war. They have so far four thousand and fifty-two former faculty and student members in the service of Great Britain. Of this number, 2,848 men, or 85 per cent. of the total are commissioned officers. The Varsity, the paper of Toronto, in the copy of November 5, reports the death of two lieutenants and a colonel, besides a number of injured former members of the student body, as that day's casualty list.

"The trouble with this war," a German statesman is credited with saying, "is that it will be 10 years after it is over before I can go to London, 20 before I can go to Paris, and 40 before I can go to Vienna." And yet, a good many German statesmen after the war will have to go somewhere.—New York Post.

forty-five men; on arrival, only fifteen reply "Present!" It is useless to lay stress upon the fact, those fifteen were the best, the most "fit" of the sportsmen. The others, in spite of all their Frenchmen's patriotism, had been left behind on the way, wounded, killed or at the end of their strength.

On September 24, 1914, before P—, in France, I was there in the cavalry. After having held for the whole night more or less sheltered trenches, we evacuated before the numerical superiority of the enemy. Two kilometres from there, we again resumed, with our horses, our true part as cavalry. We bivouac. At six in the morning, the enemy in mass surrounds us and covers us with mitrailleuse fire. Panic! The horses, tied up, seized with fear, get away. The Huns are 100 metres away. The mitrailleuses crackle away with fury. Men lie all over the ground. Our carbines and sabres have remained attached to our saddles. Nothing to be done. No reply is possible. With rage in our hearts, we retreated as far as M—, a village situated at 1,200 metres from this point. I am one of the first to arrive, with a few friends. Our legs and our wind have not left us in the lurch. In the main street we organize ourselves. Thirty-five dismounted cavalrymen reach us, we form barricades, and we hold out until the arrival of reinforcements. The Huns didn't progress!

Well, there is a striking example for you, because the thirty-five cavalrymen, with their cuirasses, their boots, their helmets, their spurs, managed to get over the ground and then to hold out for half a day in the village, were obviously the most "fit," the most supple and the most tenacious. The others, totally tired out and exhausted, lay down and were hit by the balls which were churning up the soil. Their very limited physical resources did not enable them to make such a great effort. In such moments as those, it is impossible to imagine how heavy one's legs can be and how difficult and painful it is to drag one after the other.

In this war, with its method, a man soon becomes rusty. He takes his turn in the trenches and then, regularly, every ten days, comes up or goes down out of the trenches to the camp in the rear. On an average there are but a few kilometres between the first line trenches and the rest camp, and, with the exception of a few easy military marches, the man does not undergo any sort of rational training. In certain unties, football is played. Matches are organized. The chiefs are present at these matches, and are finding them of greater and greater interest in regard to the endurance of their men. In other places, rings are set up, and the "noble art" has numerous and enthusiastic adepts. Marvellous instrument in the hands of our superior officers, for developing the offensive character of the soldier. Unfortunately, this is not the case everywhere. Nevertheless, we must admit that sport has made enormous progress in military education. The soldier needs open air. Let us have him jump, race in the open air, the chest naked. Do not let us wrap him up. Let him perspire at his ease. Let us intoxicate him with fresh air. Let us accustom him to open spaces, and to his muscles becoming hard, his chest broadening, the day of the "big push" he will then be able to produce the maximum of his yield.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

Lieut. H. Bruce Chown, Arts '14, awarded Military Cross.

Electric Club visit Northern Electric.

First regular meeting of Cercle Français.

Mr. Justice Greenshields renders his judgment regarding the recent Moot Trial.

ELECTED REPRESENTATIVE.

At a meeting of the Economics Club held last week, Miss MacDonald, R.V.C. '19, was elected to represent the R. V. C. on the executive.

UNION HOUSE COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Union House Committee, held yesterday, it was decided to purchase several packs of playing cards, which will be kept at the porter's stand, and which may be either bought outright, or which may be borrowed for use in the building.

Persons desiring the use of these cards will be requested to sign for them, but no charge will be made for their use, if returned in good order.

In future the hours for closing the billiard room, as posted in the house rules, will be followed. Owing to a misunderstanding, these have not been strictly adhered to, but in future the tables will be open to use until 10.30, but no game may be started after 10.00 p.m.

ANOTHER "SING."

The R.V.C. will again be present at the "Sing" on Sunday evening, at 9 p.m. Refreshments will be served as usual. Turn out and help make it a success.

ARTS '20 CLASS PICTURE.

The Arts '20 Class Picture will be taken to-morrow, at one o'clock, on the steps of the Arts Building. Every man in the class is requested to be sure and turn out, in order that all may be included in the picture.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 180 Years (1817-1917)

Capital Paid up, \$16,000,000. Rest, \$16,000,000.

Undivided Profits, \$1,557,934. Total Assets, \$358,806,587.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., President

Sir Charles Gordon, K.C.B.E., Vice-President

R. B. Angus, Esq., Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O. C. R. Hosmer, Esq.

H. R. Drummond, Esq., D. Forbes Angus, Esq., Wm. McMaster, Esq.

Major Herbert Molson, M.C. Harold Kennedy, Esq.

H. W. Beauchert, Esq. G. B. Fraser, Esq.

Colonel Henry Cockshutt. J. H. Ashdown, Esq.

Head Office: MONTREAL

General Manager—Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor

Assistant General Manager—A. D. Braithwaite

BRANCHES OF THE BANK LOCATED IN ALL IMPORTANT CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE DOMINION

Savings Department connected with each Canadian Branch and interest allowed at current rates. Collections at all points throughout the world undertaken at favorable rates. Travellers' Cheques, Limited Cheques and Travellers' Letters of Credit issued, negotiable in all parts of the world.

This Bank, with its branches at every important point in Canada, offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a general banking business.

PRINCIPAL BRANCHES OUTSIDE OF CANADA:

London, Eng., 47 Threadneedle St., E.C. NEW YORK: 64 Wall Street

G. C. CASSELLS, Manager. R. W. HEEDEN, BOC

Sub-Agency—9 Waterloo Place. A. T. SMITH, Agents.

CHICAGO, 108 South La Salle Street.

NEWFOUNDLAND: St. John's, Curliux and Grand Falls.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1869

Capital Authorized, \$25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, \$12,911,700.

Reserve Funds, \$14,324,000.

BRANCHES IN MONTREAL DISTRICT.

Main (City) Branch—147 St. James St.

Amherst and Ontario Branch. St. Matthew St. Branch.

Amherst and St. Catherine. St. Louis St.—Cor. Notre Dame West.

Atwater Avenue. Sherbrooke and Addington.

Beaubien St.—Cor. St. Lawrence Street. Sherbrooke and Bleury.

Bld. Bonaventure Branch. Sherbrooke and Draper.

Bonsecours Market Branch. Stanley St.—Cor. St. Catherine West.

Cote des Neiges Branch. Van Hesse Ave.—Cor. Hutchison Street.

Cote St. Paul Branch. Westmount.—Greene Ave., Cor. St. Catherine W.

Laurier Ave.—Cor. Park Ave. Westmount—Victoria Ave., Cor. St. Catherine W.

Papineau Ave.—Cor. Mt. Royal. Sherbrooke St.

Place d'Armes Branch. MONTREAL WEST. ST. LAMBERT. LONGUEUIL.

St. Catherine and Bleury. SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES

St. Denis and St. Catherine.

Canada's Victory Loan

The Bonds of the above Issue run in denominations of \$50.00 and multiples thereof.

Yielding in excess of 5½% interest, they provide an absolutely safe and profitable investment and afford, at the same time, an opportunity for exercise of Patriotism and Duty on the part of purchasers.

This Bank is prepared to receive subscriptions for and to make advances, upon favourable terms, against these Bonds.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

SERVE THE EMPIRE BY SAVING

Every dollar spent in non-essentials weakens the cause of the Empire. All cannot fight but all can save.

Open an account with

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

and start saving at once. Every dollar that you set aside not only helps yourself but helps the financing of the War. Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at current rates.

Uptown Branch: 365 St. Catherine St. West.

Manager: G. H. GREENING.

Other City Branches: Longueuil. Rosemount. Verdun.

140 St. James St.

Students of McGill and their friends

Be WISE Follow the advice given by the Rulers of our country:

SAVE and you will have done well.

Train yourself in the habit of THRIFT so essential to your WELFARE. The BEST WAY to do this is to open an account to-day with

The Montreal City and District Savings Bank

Head Office and Fourteen Branches in the City of Montreal

Every courtesy and attention will be shown to you whether your account be large or small.

N. W. Power, Manager.

Branch: corner McGill College Avenue and St. Catherine Street West.

INCORPORATED 1855

THE MOLSONS BANK

CAPITAL AND RESERVE, \$8,800,000

98 Branches in Canada

A General Banking Business Transacted

CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT

BANK MONEY ORDERS

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Interest allowed at highest current rate

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES

At 525 St. Catherine Street West (corner Stanley Street)

ONE FROSH IS HAPPY.

John Schoonover, freshman, is happy. John takes military drill, and one day last week the man who marches in the position directly behind him stepped on his heels every chance he got. John resorted to strategy, and yesterday appeared for drill with heel-less shoes. He says he "has one on that fellow" now. Therefore he is happy.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—In line with economic efforts of other cities, Birmingham will dim the lights on "White Way." The users of large electrical signs have in some instances already begun to turn out the lights at an early hour, and in some individual cases the signs have not been turned on at all.

When a fellow starts attending to your business, you can put it down that he has mismanaged his own.



Quality Means Service In Furs

Long service is the best value in Furs—to have long service you must have Quality in the Furs themselves and in the workmanship. Fairweathers' Furs are sold with a quality guarantee and give satisfactory service.

Quality Furs are much cheaper in the end.

Fur Coats

Hudson Seal Coats—Very smart styles for young ladies—34 to 36 inches long—Alaska Sable trimming on collar, cuffs, and band on skirt—lined in fancy silks. **Specially Priced \$225.00.**

Hudson Seal Coats—Slightly fitted styles—with large cape, collar, cuffs, slash pockets—lined with broadened and soft silks—40 inches long. **Special Value \$185.00.**

Fur Sets

Poire—Fox Sets
New large shaped animal stole—with round muff to match, trimmed with natural heads, tails and paws. Special value, \$135.

Yukon Wolf Sets
Smart set—in new Yukon Blue Stole—of Wolf, Animal Stole and Melon. Muff finished in soft silk crepe. Special value, \$70.

Fairweathers Limited

St. Catherine Street at Peel Street
Toronto MONTREAL Winnipeg

DR. CALDWELL PRAISED LATE PROFESSOR MURRAY.

(Continued from Page 1.)
ness before the entire world. I ask you, therefore, to stand up now and to express by the silence and reflection of a moment your willingness to co-operate with me and many of your other McGill teachers, in doing all the honour you can to a memory of the lamented and beloved head of this Philosophy Department.

Reflect yourself, as you come from time to time, as part of your education, and as part of your McGill heritage, as to what he did, what he taught, what he loved. By so doing you will be helped in your immediate studies, and helped, too, to that noble living for which all study is but the preparation and the inspiration.

I am glad that I can say to you that not a single year has passed since 1903, when I came to McGill to succeed Dr. Clark Murray, in which I have not, as matter of duty to my subject, taken occasion to refer to his work in Philosophy in connection with the great school of thinkers to which he ultimately belonged, as matter of philosophical affiliation—the Scottish School of Reid and Stewart and Hamilton. Of course, like Sir William Hamilton himself (an old teacher of his), Clark Murray knew full well how the work of this school had to be connected with the somewhat broader foundations to be found in Greece, or in the rational philosophy of France and of Germany. And he represented here in Montreal, in addition to any and all mere academic philosophy, a wealth of human culture, and a broad spirituality and a creativeness of mind, that won for him the lasting esteem of all who were ever brought in any kind of contact with him. He touched nothing that he did not ennoble—nihil letigit quod non arnavit. He has gone to his rest and his reward, and his passing was really a triumph for us who may seek to emulate his deeds and his life. May his memory be ever green in old McGill.

This is not the place, nor the occasion to speak of Dr. Clark Murray's singular elevation of soul, or his singular beauty of character. You may take it from me, however, that he was a man whom sincere love of philosophy, and whose ardent, beautiful perception of philosophical truth may naturally be associated by you with some of those men through whose writings and through whose spirit I have recently been endeavouring to initiate you into philosophy and the life philosophical—Berkeley, Descartes, Malebranche, Plato. I say these things here, and now, Ladies and Gentlemen, for were I silent the very stones of this old Arts Building would cry out against me.

CANADA'S VICTORY LOAN, 1917.

Some Facts and Figures Regarding the Necessity for its Full Subscription.

Second Article.

(In the first article on the War Loan, which appeared in Tuesday's issue of the "Daily," the writer dealt with the reasons justifying the loan. In this article the justification of the loan in Canada is advanced in a very able way.—Ed.)

Could Canada Borrow This Money Elsewhere Than at Home?

No; because on account of the war, the money markets of Britain and the United States are closed to practically all applications for money except for their own war loans.

Britain is not able to pay for its purchases here, because of the heavy financial strain of war she has borne for over three years.

The United States is busy with large war loans of its own and loans to the Allies for purchases in that country.

It is a good thing for Canadians to buy their war loans, because the substantial interest on these loans will be paid to us instead of to foreign lenders. It will stay at home and help Canadian prosperity. We are becoming bondholders of the nation as well as taxpayers.

With the present Victory Loan of \$150,000,000 we shall have subscribed \$500,000,000 of war loans. This means that over \$25,000,000 of interest will be paid to Canadians every year on their war bonds.

Do War Orders Really Constitute the Backbone of Canadian Prosperity to-day?

If it had not been for the vast volume of war orders placed in Canada during the past three years we should have experienced a serious business depression owing to the dislocation caused by the war. If we do not continue to help to finance these orders by fully subscribing our war loans that depression may yet come.

The total value of war orders placed here by Britain and the Allies, chiefly by Britain, from the beginning of the war to the end of 1916, was \$1,095,000,000. By the end of this year, the total will considerably exceed \$1,500,000,000.

These orders include shells, flour, blankets, wheat, cheese, butter, meats, oats, canned salmon, fish, ships, all the thousand and one things required for war, everything from buttons to aeroplanes.

Since the outbreak of war, the Imperial Munitions Board has placed in Canada, on behalf of Great Britain, orders for \$972,000,000 of shells, munitions and ships. The orders placed by them this year alone to September 30th last were valued at \$263,000,000.

Already orders have been placed here by Britain for over \$46,000,000 worth of ships.

The Imperial Munitions Board is spending in Canada a million dollars every day of the year and will do so while the war lasts, and while we can finance the orders.

Arrangements have been made by the Dominion Government to advance \$25,000,000 monthly to the end of this year for munitions.

To September last, our Department of Agriculture at Ottawa has placed in Canada on behalf of the British War Office in Canada, orders for hay, oats and flour valued at about \$100,000,000.

Our Department of Trade at Ottawa had placed up to the end of 1916

orders for Britain and her Allies for nearly \$23,000,000 worth of Canadian flour, blankets, wheat and shirts. Since then, such purchases have been continued on a large scale by the various purchasing commissions in Canada of the Allied nations.

The British War Office Service in Canada had purchased up to the end of 1916 over \$26,000,000 worth of our cotton and woollen goods, foodstuffs of factory and farm, sugar, manufactures of iron and steel and miscellaneous supplies. That Office has been making heavy purchases here ever since.

In short, Canada has been acting as a big merchant, selling most all the goods it does not need at home to Great Britain. Britain needs much more, but it must have credit. No buyer can continue to make such vast purchases, and for such a cause as that of the Allies, without substantial credit.

These conditions cannot continue unless the people of Canada save every cent possible and invest every dollar possible in our war loans. The loans may then be used to establish the credits which Britain needs here in order to continue to make her vast purchases in this country. Canada's self preservation at this time, its prosperity, its activities, depend almost entirely upon the extent of our ability to save and invest in war loans.

Having Made Such Heavy Purchases For So Long a Period, Will Britain Require Much More of Our Products? Has Not Britain Got All the Shells She Wants, for Example?

Britain will continue to purchase vast quantities of our products, so long as the war lasts, for war purposes, but only if we give considerable help in financing them. She has always been our best customer. She is our best customer now. She will be one of our best customers in the future.

Britain could sell back to us hundreds of millions of our securities, and thus finance her purchases here, but we are unable to buy them back. We can, however, establish credits here, from month to month, by dint of thrift and economy and substantial investment in war loans.

The British Food Controller, and the Grain Commission, state: "We require your wheat, your meats, and other food products."

The British Minister of Munitions has advised: "We want the munitions which you are now supplying; indeed, if you could arrange to do so, we would like to secure an increased, not decreased, supply from Canada."

The British Minister of Shipping has expressed himself as wanting to arrange for the building and purchase of further ships in Canada in addition to those now under construction.

The Admiralty Controller has advised: "It would be of great service if arrangements could be made whereby ship's plates could be rolled in Canada."

The Chairman of the Air Board has requisitioned for further training camps, with additional aeroplanes. The Aeronautic Supply Department has made an earnest demand for the production of silver spruce, which will require a somewhat extensive expenditure in the development of facilities in British Columbia, for the production of the large quantities which are needed.

The answer which the British Treasury makes to all these demands is: "We do not know how we can provide dollar credits in Canada to meet the bills. We have asked for additional assistance from Canada so that the necessary supplies for the war may be made available, and the foodstuffs for the army and the civilian population provided."

Has the War Made a Great Difference to Our Export Trade?

Yes; the effect of the war has been to increase our export trade by no less than 157 per cent. in three years. During the year ended March, 1915, we shipped abroad Canadian merchandise valued at \$409,000,000, the highest total on record, with the exception of 1914, when the figures were \$431,000,000. In the fiscal year 1917, we had increased our export business to a value of \$1,151,000,000, this

Exports of the Products of Canada.
Fiscal year 1915. Fiscal year 1916. Fiscal year 1917.
Minerals \$ 51,000,000 \$ 66,000,000 \$ 85,000,000
Fisheries 19,000,000 22,000,000 25,000,000
Forests 42,000,000 51,000,000 56,000,000
Animal Products 74,000,000 103,000,000 128,000,000
Agricultural Products 135,000,000 250,000,000 373,000,000
Manufactures 85,000,000 242,000,000 477,000,000
Miscellaneous 663,000 6,792,000 6,353,000
Total exports, merchandise \$409,000,000 \$742,000,000 \$1,151,000,000

Have We the Resources to Justify Us in Advancing Substantial Credits to Britain?

Yes; last year our field crops, forests, mines and fisheries alone produced \$1,241,000,000 of new wealth, a sum greater than the present national debt.

Our primary production is increasing every year. In 1908, our field crops, forests, mines and fisheries produced \$708,000,000 of new wealth. In 1915, the total for the first time exceeded a billion dollars. Last year, it was better still. This year, with the stimulation of war orders, the total will be again increased.

The value of our manufactured products last year was estimated at \$2,000,000,000. This year, it will be as large, if not larger.

While the farmer has exported most from Canada for many years past, the manufacturer has nearly caught up with him and farm and factory are running a neck and neck race for first place among Canada's exporters.

Our national revenue is rapidly increasing. For the first five months of the current fiscal year, the revenue was \$122,000,000, an increase of \$22,000,000 over the same period last year.

Our trade balance for the same period is favorable to the extent of \$200,000,000.

Our total bank deposits at the end of August last were \$1,392,000,000, of which savings deposits accounted for \$952,000,000.

We have faith in the future of our own country. Great Britain's faith has been tangibly expressed by the investment here of \$2,914,000,000. The United States has invested here more than \$700,000,000.

We have every good reason for legitimate confidence in our national position and ability to advance credits to Britain for her purchases here. Otherwise, our present prosperity will be seriously jeopardized.

Why Should the Farmer be Interested in Canada's Victory Loan?

He, like everyone else, wants to win



Increase being due both to greater volume and to higher prices. Every department of our export activity has been favorably affected, as the following figures show:

Fiscal year 1915.	Fiscal year 1916.	Fiscal year 1917.
\$ 51,000,000	\$ 66,000,000	\$ 85,000,000
19,000,000	22,000,000	25,000,000
42,000,000	51,000,000	56,000,000
74,000,000	103,000,000	128,000,000
135,000,000	250,000,000	373,000,000
85,000,000	242,000,000	477,000,000
663,000	6,792,000	6,353,000
\$409,000,000	\$742,000,000	\$1,151,000,000

the war. The farmer is particularly interested in helping to subscribe our war loans, thus creating credits here for British purchases. British investors before the war had invested in Canada \$2,914,000,000, many millions of which were placed in farm mortgage loans throughout Canada.

Not only have the people of Britain loaned their funds in generous amounts to the Canadian farmer, through our various loaning institutions; they have also purchased the bulk of Canada's farm products. In short, Britain has largely financed the Canadian farmer and at the same time has been his best customer.

(To be Continued.)

JANITOR'S SOLDIER SON ILL.

Mr. Harry Grimsdale, Janitor of the Science Building, has received word regarding his son's illness. He has been returned to England, suffering from blood poisoning in his hands. He is now in convalescent hospital, and is reported to be getting on well.

MEDICAL SOCIETY MEETING POSTPONED.

The Medical Society meeting has been called off. It was to be held on Friday, Nov. 23rd, but on account of the Union Smoker, has been withdrawn. The Medical Dance is on Wednesday, November 28th, so it is up to all the Meds. to attend the dance.

FRANCAIS

"10 Liberty Belles" Musical Comedy
Five Other Acts and Five Feature Films
Prices: Mats, 10-15c; Nights, 10-15-25c.

Imperial Marguerite Clark

in "Babs Burglar"

by Mary Roberts Rinehart
directed by J. Searle Dawley

TO-DAY
and continuing to Saturday

Tanks, Armoured Cars and Floats

and Every Feature of Interest in the Victory Loan Parade

Two-Piano Act
Evelyn Chelen and Madge Williamson

ORPHEUM

25 CENT MATINEE EVERY DAY.
Hassard Short and Company.
Great Leon Alfred and Co.
Wynon.
Duffy and Inglis.
Ford and Houghton.
Sylvia Clark.
Walter Weems.
Pathe's Gazette.
Sunday Feature Concerts.

BURLESQUE
GAYETY
THIS WEEK
BURLESQUE
Ladies' 10 Cent Matinee Every Day.
"THE BEST SHOW IN TOWN".

McDOUGALL & COWANS

MEMBERS MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.
STOCK BROKERS
Private wires to New York, Quebec, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John and Halifax.
Quebec Branch: 116 Mountain Hill
Ottawa Branch: Union Bank Bldg., Sparks Street
Winnipeg: 438 Main Street
Vancouver: Standard Bank Building
St. John: 58 Prince William Street
Halifax: 185 Hollis Street
93-95 WEST NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

If you are looking for a BOOK that may be OUT OF PRINT and unobtainable—TRY US. We have THOUSANDS OF SECOND-HAND BOOKS in good condition, covering all subjects, at RIDICULOUSLY LOW PRICES.

We PURCHASE COMPLETE LIBRARIES or Small Lots for Cash, and remove same immediately at our expense.

The Diamond News Co. Dealers in NEW & SECOND-HAND BOOKS, 50 BLEURY STREET

FIT-REFORM CLOTHES



Fit-Reform leadership never meant more than it does right now—when every dollar must be expanded to its utmost buying limit.

See the splendid values in Fit-Reform Fall styles.

444 St. Catherine St. West

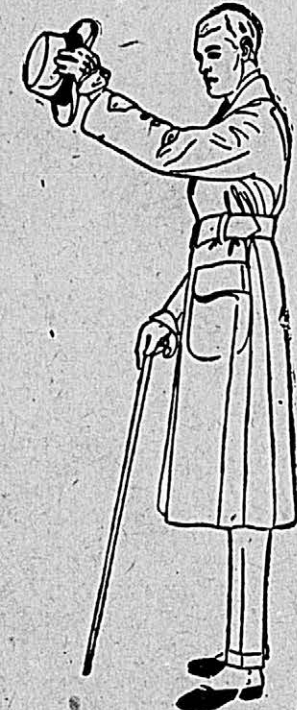
In Paddy's estimation, a workman's ticket was as good as a first-class one, when the train happened to be the last and very old. He got into a first-class carriage, gently and with deliberation. Unfortunately he was discovered by the inspector, who asked him, severely, to account for his presence. Paddy replied: "Shure, I'm here because I'm a first-class workman!"

No Mystery About a Good Coat

Some men like to be in any business where you can hide poor stuff in a wrapper. A cheap cigar is an offense where there is joy and solace in the good leaf.

It's better to buy a Semi-ready Suit with a reputation for honesty than gamble on a garment which lacks the same record of good tailoring. From the wool to the workshops the worth of each garment is known. There is no mystery about tailoring good clothes—but cheap-jack work can be hidden from a buyer by the lining. So can cheap wool and shoddy.

Semi-ready Tailored Clothes are shape-stayed and inside-tailored so carefully and precisely that you will always look upon the label in the pocket with pride.



The Trench Coat

The R. J. Tooke Stores